

RUSSIAN CONSORTIUM
SUSPECTED IN PARISFeasibility Doubt, but
France Takes Part to Pro-
tect Her Interests.

MUST DEMAND MORE

Special Debt Fund and
Agreement to Recognize
Succession States Needed.

PROCESS MUST BE SLOW

Education of People as Vital
as Gradual Industrial
Restoration.

By LAWRENCE HILLS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau.

The success of the Russian consortium scheme, to which the final touches have just been placed in London, is still very doubtful in the opinion of some of the foremost financiers and political leaders here. The plan has been very carefully studied since the London meeting, where it was decided that the Governments should not subscribe all the capital for national subsidies, but should guarantee the safety of investments.

This is generally held to preclude the chance for American membership in the consortium, but on the other hand France and Belgium, though doubting the feasibility of the plan, feel that to protect their own interests at least a passive participation is necessary.

It is the fear of an Anglo-German-Italian bloc in the proposed consortium which would bring profit to these nations to the disadvantage of France which seems to be at the bottom of much of the opposition from political and financial circles here.

Even though France agrees to become a member, influential groups in the Chamber and Senate before extending credits are insisting on new pledges from Russia of a kind that would seem to render impossible the prospects of extensive commerce with the Soviets. The group opposed to the consortium includes not only such anti-Bolsheviks as Senator Noyes but also Francois Poncet, director of the economic bureau recently organized by Eugene Scheld.

Doubts Plan's Success.

M. Poncet, although M. Scheldner was one of the formulators of the consortium program at London, insists that France cannot expect anything from the plan, as once the initial credits are exhausted Russia will be in a worse state than ever, with her entire gold balance dispersed and her productive capacity as dislocated as ever.

In a talk with THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent M. Poncet outlined supplementary program which he considered essential to France's participation in extending credits. This program provides:

First—The creation of a special debt fund at Moscow under allied control in which Russia is to deposit a percentage of anything accruing from possible increased prosperity.

Second—Agreement by the Soviets to recognize the independence of the succession States to which French and other allied financiers already have advanced credits, thus taking the Bolsheviki off the hook as well as the mining concessions in the Baltic out of Moscow's control.

"The Genoa conference and the consortium plan," said M. Poncet, "were both born of Russian insistence brought to bear indirectly through England. When the economic treaties were signed both England and Italy failed to bring the results expected."

"But Russia is beyond any help by credits alone. Any process to be successful must be gradual, with the education of the Russian people as a factor as vital as the slow restoration of industrial and agricultural productivity. Our agents have obtained statistics from Soviet sources showing how immense is the task of rehabilitation. For instance, Russia, which before the war produced annually 23,000 tons of tools, today produces less than 7,000 tons a year. The effect of this on the agricultural regions has been to reduce cereal production from 700,000 to 500,000 tons, while less than 400,000 acres are planted to flax, compared with 6,000,000 acres before the war."

Gold Is Necessary.

"Without gold to balance imports and exports how can we be expected to provide the credit salvation for Russia by raising our own cost of living?" added M. Poncet. "The result will be a constant inflation of gold rubles, which today are worth 24,000 paper rubles. By next June it is estimated that it will take 60,000 paper rubles to buy the equivalent of one gold ruble's worth of foodstuffs or clothing."

"Although Lenin at one time had 1,700,000,000 francs gold in the treasury, today not more than 200,000,000 remains. Under such conditions the only way of repaying for the credit advances would be in wheat—in short, we would be expected to take food from a starving people in payment for so-called help. Such views, however, are being bitterly contested by radical Socialists and other powerful groups desirous of renegeing relations with Russia, who are producing counter figures showing that the Soviets have obtained the confidence of big English, German and Italian and even American firms, as a result of which Soviet imports, which hitherto had been nil jumped in the last three months to more than 250,000 tons, of which 20 per cent. was from England, 24 per cent. from Germany and 12 per cent. from the United States, while British capital represented by the Anglo-Baltic Shipping Company and the Metal and Chemical Bank are financing the purchase of 2,500 locomotives and the installation at Moscow of huge cement works."

These groups will reinforce their arguments in Parliament by showing that Germany is getting a grasp on markets where before the war France was dominant, although France today is in a better position than ever to furnish either raw or manufactured metal essential to Russia's restoration. During the last three months out of 1,000,000 tons of metallurgical imports the Soviets bought 80 per cent. from the Germans. Germany also is providing 70 per cent. of Russia's agricultural machinery."

DIE HARD UNIONISTS
ARE NOT REPENTANT

Continued from First Page.

The Unionist Ministers in the Cabinet—Arthur J. Balfour and Austen Chamberlain—may publicly approve Younger for his tactics, as Lord Birkenhead has already done.

Not the slightest repentance has yet been shown by the "die hard" Conservatives, whose opposition to the leadership of the Prime Minister is primarily responsible for the present crisis. They are cooperating with the Ulsterites in the House of Commons in putting up a stiff fight against the free state bill by presenting amendment after amendment.

In addition, it is stated that the Unionist leaders are receiving from all over the country communications promising loyal adherence to the Unionist party, but declining to extend that adherence to the coalition. This is really approval of the position assumed by Sir George Younger and the present indications are that the party will refuse to depose him.

There is much insistence on the view that Mr. Lloyd George has arrived at a point in his political career where he must define whether his future path will lead toward Liberalism or Conservatism. Since he became leader of the coalition under the abnormal circumstances of war, requiring a national, not party, policy, his political coloring has been in abeyance.

According to some beliefs his present action is a bid for leadership of the Unionist party, and that if this fails there are two alternatives before him, first, to form a new Centrist party, and second, to try to go back to leadership of the Liberal or Liberal Labor party.

There already is evidence from the section of Liberals represented by the Manchester Guardian that such a development would not be altogether unwelcome, though a great mass of Liberal and Labor opinion still is far from reconciled to such an idea.

Austen Chamberlain's speech at Oxford to-night leaves the situation virtually unchanged. It only committed the Unionist Ministers, who were already known to support the coalition, when he announced that after consulting his colleagues in the Cabinet he had given Mr. Lloyd George a unanimous reply that they considered it necessary in the national interest that the Premier should continue to carry on the Government.

"Mr. Lloyd George," Mr. Chamberlain continued, "asked me formally to confer with my party and let him have their reply. I have consulted them and we have unanimously replied that we have to consider the national interests and also the interests of our own party and that we must take the broad and long view and that they would not be served, but would be injured, by the Prime Minister's resignation."

"We have told him that we value his leadership in the Government and the Cabinet, that we value the cooperation of his Liberal colleagues and that we think no Government constituted as a purely party Government could have brought the country through the dangers of war as his combination has done."

Mr. Chamberlain referred to the Irish settlement as having been "a shock to some of our oldest friends," but declared he had nothing but high regard "for the men who differ from me on this question. I look forward to the time when this question is removed and we shall cooperate as loyally as we have done for many years past," the speaker said.

PHONE LINKS GENOA
WITH OUTSIDE WORLD

Direct Speaking Connections
Made With London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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In preparation for the Genoa conference direct telephonic communication has been established between London and Genoa for the first time. The distance is more than 1,000 miles. Hitherto messages have been retransmitted from Paris, Amsterdam, the wires at Turin and Milan are proving successful in the night tests now going on in order to get the line up to the highest point of efficiency in time for the conference.

When it will be used principally by the army of newspaper representatives.

A special telephone office is being installed in the Royal Palace at Genoa, where the conference will be held, and another in a neighboring palace, where arrangements have been made for the correspondents to have their headquarters.

In addition an attempt is being made to arrange for special wireless communication between Genoa and New York for American correspondents.

SCHANZER CONFERS
WITH U. S. AMBASSADOR

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Carlo Schanzer, Foreign Minister, invited Ambassador Childs to a conference today. Signor Schanzer hinted that Italian economic negotiations in America give promise of favorable results.

Rome, March 3.—Owing to the requirements of the protocol, it has virtually been decided that Premier Facta will preside over the Genoa economic conference. Foreign Minister Schanzer told the newspaper men today that he and Signor De Facta would alternate in the chairmanship, Signor Schanzer taking the Premier's place when his presence is required in Parliament, which is expected to open March 16.

THIS AFTERNOON AT 3:30

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BENEDICT XV. LEFT
FEW BELONGINGSPope's Will Disposes Only of
Pre-Pontifical Prop-
erty.

Rome, March 3 (Associated Press).—The late Pope Benedict when he died was possessed of no property "except those few belongings which before my assumption of the Roman Pontificate were already publicly registered in my name and located in the communes of Pavia, Genoa, and Bologna."

These belongings were left by him to his nephew, the son of his brother, Giovanni Antonio della Chiesa. The Pontiff disposed of all his personal estate after his elevation.

The will was dated February 20, 1918, and its contents indicated that it was drawn while the Pope reflected on the terrors of the war. In part it says: "The thought that my life is in God's hands and that from one moment to another I might be taken away counsels me to make my last will and testament, principally to declare the nature of the belongings of which I am now in possession."

"Having invoked the Divine aid, and putting my trust in the intercessions of the most Holy Virgin and of Saints Joseph, Peter, Paul, James and Benedict, I accept, even to the hour of my death that moment ordained by God for the end of my existence and for that I declare that I do not possess title to any property, except those few belongings which, before my assumption of the Roman Pontificate, already were publicly registered in my name, located in the communes of Pavia, near Genoa, and Bologna. Regarding the above named goods registered in the public registry, unless otherwise disposed of before my death, I name as my heir my nephew, Giuseppe Della Chiesa, son of my brother Giovanni Antonio."

"Of other goods which I now possess or can assign at the moment of my death I declare that they cannot be by me possessed except under the title of the Holy See, for which belongings there is for me no other use, so that I am not in a position to designate their disposition after my death, from which moment they must be recognized by all as the exclusive property of the Holy See, to which they always have belonged. None of my relatives can claim any title to them."

"Choose the Vatican Basilica as my burial place, and order that there shall be no embalming of my body, declaring in so doing that the ancient custom of burying the Praefectus of a defunct Pope in a palace distinct from the burial of the body is for me absolutely abolished. I request that the remains of those persons who were attached to me by bonds of charity and trust that some day we all will be rejoined in God."

CALL TROTZKY'S THREAT
MERE 'VACANT WORDS'

British Think Them Uttered
for Home Consumption.

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The threats of Leon Trotsky, Soviet Commissary for War and Navy, backing up the Russian delegation to the Genoa conference by further military preparedness, are regarded as "vacant words" in official circles here, and it is thought they will not have the slightest effect upon the conference. It is believed they were spoken for home consumption rather than for the benefit of the outside world. It is realized that Trotsky must employ every subterfuge in order to keep the army together, and the latest outburst is merely another trick to make the troops expectant, in opinion here.

Sinn Fein Rescues Policeman.
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A police escort with seven motor lorries and one armored car was held up by 200 men at Dunkitt, two miles from Waterford, this morning. The lorries, which contained Government property, including rifles and ammunition, were seized and driven to an unknown destination. The monetary loss is estimated at \$12,000. The police escort was not harmed. The lorries were on the way to the Gormanstown camp, County Kilkenny, which is the police demobilization center. The raiders were armed with machine guns and rifles. A bomb was thrown this evening into the home of the Burnett family in Cupar street in Belfast. Two daughters were injured and taken to a hospital.

DE FLERS MAY FIGHT
DUEL IN BELGIUM
Paris 'Figaro' Editor Going to
Brussels 'to Lecture.'

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Paris still is agog with excitement over the prospects of a duel between Marquis de Flers and Louis Latour, growing out of the alleged insulting editorial reference to the latter written by either Alfred Capus or the Marquis in the *Figaro* the day after M. Latour relinquished the editorship of that paper and turned its direction over to M. Capus and De Flers, acting for its new proprietor, Mr. Cottey, a perfume manufacturer. The challenge was laughed at by M. Capus, but his associate sent his seconds to the former editor.

After it was reported that the police had taken measures to prevent the duel the Marquis announced last night that he was leaving for Brussels, where he is to lecture to-night. His friends profess to believe the duel may be fought just across the Belgian border in order to evade the French authorities.

Although the public hears little of such affairs of honor, Georges Bretey, mayor, a noted professional second, says that the highest members of society still are indulging in that traditional method of settling arguments and that he personally has assisted in forty-five such meetings since the armistice, three of which have resulted in serious wounds.

MODERATES CARRY LONDON.
London, March 3.—Complete returns in the County Council elections, which were held yesterday, show victories for eighty-two Moderates, twenty-five Progressives and fifteen Laborites.

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IRISH REPUBLICANS
CLASH WITH BRITISHAttack Motor Car of Departing
Constables, Kill One, Im-
prison Others.

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New York Herald Bureau.

A black day for Ireland had its climax in the killing and wounding of Royal Irish constables, belonging to a small party evacuating the barracks in Tipperary, in a clash with men of the Irish Republican Army. According to reports the trouble began when the last party to leave fired their rifles into the air. A minute after, a volley was fired from the road, with shouts of "Hands up! Hands up!" The constables, who were armed with rifles, stopped the motor of the first car, and the others came to a halt.

The officers of the I. R. A. imprisoned Capt. J. Galloway and Purdy and men. Head Constable Davis, who was wounded in the thigh, died to-night. It is understood that these men of the constabulary had assembled from the neighborhood in these barracks to obtain easy passage to Dublin.

Max Green, a prominent citizen and the chairman of the Irish prison board and the son-in-law of John Redmond, the famous Irish leader, was shot dead to-day while attempting to catch one of three fleeing robbers who daringly held up officials of the Ministry of Labor at the entrance to their offices, seized a satchel containing £500 and coolly walked away. Hundreds of persons witnessed the subsequent chase, in which the police having exhausted their ammunition, upon the change revealed in the people's sentiments. It was the Sinn Fein clerk who made the arrest, the police having exhausted their ammunition. Upon the arrest the Sinn Fein crowd became infuriated and tried to lynch the robber. A normal Irish crowd under British rule, Mr. Blythe explained, would have been inclined to sympathize with lawbreakers as against the enforcers thereof. The behavior of this crowd, however, convinced him that the people had swung to the support of the law, which he construed as a most favorable augury.

Ireland faces a postal strike some time this week. The Irish Postal Union, which is endeavoring to remove the causes of friction among the inhabitants on both sides of the line. The report of Col. F. C. Ward, representative of the Provisional Government on the commission, dated February 24, was published by the Provisional Government today. Col. Ward declares the northern Government sent but one representative, who was powerless to put into effect the decisions of the commission and did not even send reports to his Government.

Sinn Fein Rescues Policeman.
Belfast, March 3 (Associated Press).—One of the most sensational features of the Tipperary affair occurred when during the firing a policeman was seen to jump from a car with his clothing in flames. He dashed madly down the street, but collapsed after having gone some fifty yards. A Sinn Fein man went to his rescue and quickly stripped off the burning clothes and had the man removed to a hospital for medical attention.

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